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**Myxomycete studies.**—Degenerating nuclei have been observed in young sporangia of various Myxomycetes. JAHN<sup>26</sup> finds that at an early stage in the development of the sporangium nuclei fuse in pairs, and that the degenerating nuclei are those which have failed to fuse. Preceding sporogenesis JAHN claims to have found synapsis and a reduction of chromosomes. In *Ceratiomyxa* the mature spore has four nuclei. When the spore germinates there is another mitosis, and eight uninucleate swarmspores are produced from the amoeba. Swarmspores, amoebae, and plasmodia seem to have the reduced number of chromosomes, the 2x generation being confined to a comparatively short period in the development of the sporangium.—CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN.

**A bacterial plant-tumor.**—SMITH and TOWNSEND<sup>27</sup> have demonstrated that a gall occurring on the cultivated “marguerite” (*Chrysanthemum frutescens*) is caused by a bacterium, for which they propose the name *Bacterium tumefaciens*. The organism was isolated, and in some of the experiments 100 per cent. of the inoculations gave positive results, while the check plants remained free from tumors. As the authors say, “the number of vegetable galls known positively to be due to bacteria is not very great. The discovery of a new one of undoubted bacterial origin, therefore, is of considerable interest to plant pathologists, and may be of some interest to animal pathologists, especially to those interested in determining the origin of cancerous growths.”—J. M. C.

**Rate of growth in Jamaican forests.**—SHREVE<sup>28</sup> has studied the rate of leaf growth in the rain-forest of the Jamaican mountains, and reaches the following conclusions: (1) that the rate of leaf growth is very slow as compared with that in tropical trees in which it has already been measured; (2) that the renewing foliage of deciduous trees does not grow more rapidly than that of evergreen broad-leaved trees; and (3) that the prevalence of conditions unfavorable to photosynthesis and transpiration would seem to offer at least a partial explanation of the slow rates of growth.—J. M. C.

**Potato scab.**—MORSE<sup>29</sup> has recently published a summary of our present knowledge of the scab of Irish potatoes and of the methods in vogue for its prevention. In addition to the well-known treatment of the uncut tubers with a solution of formaldehyde or with a solution of corrosive sublimate, an account is given of the newer treatment with formaldehyde gas generated by the heat arising from the chemical action due to pouring the formaldehyde over some

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<sup>26</sup> JAHN, E., Myxomycetenstudien. 6. Kernverschmelzungen und Reduktionsteilungen. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. 25:23-26. 1907.

<sup>27</sup> SMITH, ERWIN F., and TOWNSEND, C. O., A plant-tumor of bacterial origin. Science N. S. 25:671-673. 1907.

<sup>28</sup> SHREVE, FORREST, Studies on rate of growth in the mountain forests of Jamaica. Johns Hopkins Univ. Circ. 1907:no. 3. 31-37.

<sup>29</sup> MORSE, W. J., The prevention of potato scab. Bull. Maine Exp. Sta. 141:81-92. 1907.